

CD NO
25X1A

SUBJECT Increased Travel Control on
25X1A Yugoslav Trains

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

1. Yugoslavia has established a restricted zone, comprised of an inner and outer belt, along its border with Austria, Italy and the Free Territory of Trieste. In order to travel in this zone, Yugoslav nationals must obtain a permit from the Ministry of Internal Affairs or a delegated agency. This practice was initiated early in 1951. Although no restricted zone exists between Yugoslavia and Zone B, persons living in Zone B must obtain permits for travel to Yugoslavia or to the restricted zone from the VUJA office in Koper, while persons living in Zone A of the FTT must go to the Yugoslav Economic Delegation in Trieste for a permit. Officers and men of the Yugoslav Army and other services must also have special permits to travel in the restricted zones.
2. Yugoslavs who live in the first restricted zone have been issued special identity cards. The cards are identical with the normal identity cards which were issued throughout Yugoslavia beginning in late 1950, with the exception that the covers are green and bear on the front a notation in red ink: "Lичna karta za stanovnike pograničnog pojasa" (identity card for residents of the restricted zone). Slovene cards have the notation: "Osebná iskaznica za prebivalca omejenega pása", on their front covers. The cards are valid for three years, as are normal identity cards.
3. The degree of security along the borders with Italy, Austria and the FTT is comparable to that existing at border checks in the West. As long as the person is in possession of legal travel documents there are no difficulties, and Yugoslav controlling agencies are more lenient and tactful now than they were a year ago. As a rule, Yugoslav inspection teams which travel on trains moving toward these borders consist of a military team and/or a militia team. The military team consists of a non-commissioned officer and one soldier. The militia team consists of one militiaman who, as a member of the communications militia, is permanently assigned to the run, and a militiaman from Sesana (on trains moving towards Italy and the FTT), or St. Ilj (on trains moving toward Austria), who boards the train at Ljubljana where he collects all passports and returns them at Sesana or St. Ilj.

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4. Yugoslavs travelling with passes to the restricted border zones and not in possession of passports for travel outside the country are very carefully watched. Persons travelling from Zone B to Yugoslavia are subjected to close and constant scrutiny and their baggage is often searched.

Yugoslav Border with Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Albania:

5. The depth of the restricted zone along these borders varies from 12 to 50 kilometers. No one is permitted in the zone without a special pass from the Ministry of Internal Affairs or one of its delegated city agencies. These passes are issued only when the reason seems justifiable, and then for a specific destination and limited time. Everyone, including UDB officers, must have a pass. Immediately upon arrival at their destination, the bearer must report to the local city agency of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. If they are to spend a night in the area, they must inform the agency of the home or hotel in which they are quartered. This information is entered on the pass itself with the time limit. The bearer must report to the point of departure before his pass expires and then return the pass to the issuing office.
6. All persons living within the restricted zone have special identity cards similar to the one described in paragraph 2, with the exception that the cards are printed in Serbian and in the Cyrillic alphabet. If a person is found in the restricted zone without proper documentation, he is immediately interned and held until his status is cleared. The special identity cards are spot-checked throughout the zone to assure against falsification.
7. Yugoslavs living on the Bulgarian border with farm land extending into Bulgaria are not permitted to cross into that country to cultivate or care for their land.
8. The restricted zone facing Rumania and Hungary is from 12 to 20 kilometers deep, whereas the zone facing Bulgaria has a depth of from 25 to 50 kilometers.
9. At predetermined railroad stations, located a good distance from the restricted zones, three control teams, including a militia, KNOJ and UDB team, board each train travelling to one of the bordering countries. All three teams are commanded by an officer and include three or more armed men each. Controls are strict and frequent, and individuals are subjected to thorough baggage checks by all three teams. Prior to entering a restricted zone, all Yugoslav passengers are queried on their destination, the reason for travel and the expected length of stay. In the restricted zone facing Bulgaria, UDB and KNOJ units were substantially strengthened as early as mid-1950.
10. Since January 1951, the controls on all trains in Yugoslavia have noticeably increased, especially on trains moving towards Eastern countries. UDB officers now take a much more active part in this work.

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